

X. Related Proceedings Appendix

Exhibit A – Board's decision on prior appeal, August 3, 3009. (Appeal 2009-004276)

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte JOHN MELVIN and KENNETH CARVER II¹

Appeal 2009-004276
Application 10/711,787
Technology Center 3700

Decided:² August 3, 2009

Before JAMES T. MOORE, *Vice Chief Administrative Patent Judge*, and
JAMESON LEE and SALLY C. MEDLEY, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

MOORE, *Vice Chief Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION ON APPEAL

¹ The real parties in interest are John Melvin and Kenneth Carver II. (App. Br. 2).

² The two-month time period for filing an appeal or commencing a civil action, as recited in 37 CFR § 1.304, begins to run from the decided date shown on this page of the decision. The time period does not run from Mail Date (paper delivery) or Notification Date (electronic delivery).

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1 STATEMENT OF THE CASE

2 The Appellants appeal under 35 U.S.C. § 134 (2002) from a final
3 rejection of claims 1-2.³ We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(b)
4 (2008).

5 The Appellants' claims are directed to a method for on-site transfilling
6 gas canisters.

7 Claim 1 is the only independent claim in the application. The
8 Appellants do not argue any claims or rejections separately. Therefore, we
9 select independent claim 1 to decide the appeal. *See* 37 C.F.R. §
10 41.37(c)(1)(vii) (2006). Accordingly, the remaining claims stand or fall with
11 claim 1.

12 Claim 1 reads as follows:

13 1. A method for transfilling gas canisters on-site
14 comprising:
15 transporting a transfilling station to a desired transfilling
16 site;
17 attaching gas canisters to said transfilling station;
18 inspecting and evacuating said gas canisters;
19 vaporizing and compressing a gas and directing it into
20 said gas canisters;
21 disconnecting said gas canisters; and
22 transporting said transfilling station from said transfilling
23 site.
24 (App. Br. 9, Claims App'x.).
25

26 THE EVIDENCE

27 The Examiner relies upon the following as evidence in support of the
28 rejections:

29 Mattiola 4,881,375 Nov. 21, 1989

³ Claims 3-6 have been withdrawn. (App. Br. 2).

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1 Niedwiecki 6,755,255 B1 Jun. 29, 2004

2

3 THE REJECTIONS

4 The following rejections are before us for review:

5 Claims 1-2 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the
6 combination of Mattiola and Niedwiecki.

7 We AFFIRM.

8

9 ISSUE

10 Have the Appellants established that the Examiner erred in
11 determining that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the
12 art at the time the invention was made to transport a transfilling station to
13 and from a desired transfilling site as claimed?

14

15 FINDINGS OF FACT

16 The record supports the following findings of fact by a preponderance
17 of the evidence.

18 1. Mattiola describes a method for loading liquid gases into a
19 container, comprising: attaching the canisters to a filling system/pump;
20 inspecting and evacuating the gas canister; vaporizing and compressing a
21 gas and directing the gas into the canister; and disconnecting the gas
22 canister. (Mattiola Abstract; col. 3, ll. 1-20).

23 2. Mattiola does not describe transporting the transfilling station to
24 and from a desired transfilling site.

25 3. Niedwiecki describes portable hydrogen refueling stations.
26 (Niedwiecki Abstract).

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1 4. Niedwiecki describes that “[l]arge semi-tanker/trailers for
2 transporting gaseous fuels are also known in the art,” but are “not a
3 *convenient* method for providing transportable hydrogen for refueling.” (*Id.*
4 at col. 2 ll. 14-17) (emphasis added).

5 Niedwiecki describes that a small trailer suitable for towing by a
6 passenger vehicle solves the limitations of a semi-tanker, including the
7 requirement for a specialized driver's license and potential restricted use on
8 some roadways and access to some locations. (*Id.* at col. 2 ll. 17-23).

PRINCIPLES OF LAW

11 “A reference may be said to teach away when a person of ordinary
12 skill, upon reading the reference, would be discouraged from following the
13 path set out in the reference, or would be led in a direction divergent from
14 the path that was taken by the applicant.” *In re Gurley*, 27 F.3d 551, 553
15 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

ANALYSIS

A. The Examiner's Rejection.

19 Claims 1-2 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Mattiola and
20 Niedwiecki. Specifically, the Examiner found that Mattiola describes a
21 system for inspecting, evacuating, vaporizing and compressing a gas, such as
22 oxygen, into gas cylinders. (Final Rejection 2). The Examiner also found
23 that Mattiola does not describe the concept of transporting the system to the
24 filling site. (*Id.* at 2-3).

25 However, the Examiner found that Niedwiecki describes a mobile gas
26 canister transfilling station, wherein the system is transported to the filling

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1 site. (*Id.* at 3). Therefore, the Examiner determined that it would have been
2 obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to
3 modify the method of Mattiola by making the system mobile in view of the
4 teachings of Niedwiecki to simplify the refilling of gas cylinders or vehicles
5 for the end users by bringing the container to the filling site. (*Id.*).

6 B. The Appellants' Contentions.

7 The Appellants challenge the Examiner's rejection by asserting that
8 "Mattiola expressly teaches away from portability of his transfilling station."
9 (App. Br. 4). The Appellants assert that Mattiola describes a ground-based
10 station having a "standard of operation involv[ing] transportation of the
11 individual cylinders to and from the fixed ground-based transfilling station,
12 as opposed to transportation of the station itself." (*Id.*) (citing Mattiola col.
13 1 ll. 13-18). Therefore, according to the Appellants, Mattiola "does not
14 envision his transfilling station as portable or mobile." (*Id.*).

15 This argument is unpersuasive. First, we observe that the Appellants
16 have failed to identify the argued "express" teaching away of Mattiola.
17 Rather, the Appellants' generically allege the conclusion and make a
18 singular citation to Mattiola's description of the then prior art. (*See* App. Br.
19 4) (citing Mattiola col. 1 ll. 13-18).

20 Mattiola describes using "large storage tanks" to refill cylinders.
21 "Large," however, does not mean non-transportable. The Appellants have
22 failed to establish that the description of using large storage tanks would
23 lead one of ordinary skill in the art away from transporting the refill tanks.
24 Mattiola does not warn that the storage tanks should not be moved. Nothing
25 precludes Mattiola's tanks from being moved if it were desirable to do so.

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1 Therefore, we are not persuaded that a person of ordinary skill who
2 read Mattiola would be discouraged or led away from the modification
3 proposed by the Examiner. *See Gurley*, 27 F.3d at 553. Consequently, we
4 do not find that the Appellants have established error on the part of the
5 Examiner in this regard.

6 The Appellants also contend that the Examiner's proposed
7 modification of Mattiola "would fundamentally alter the principal operation
8 of Mattiola's system." (App. Br. 6). According to the Appellants, "the
9 principal operation of Mattiola is to achieve an efficient *automated* refill
10 system." (*Id.* at 5). According to the Appellants, "an attempt to make the
11 Mattiola's automated ground-based system into an automated mobile system
12 would be quite complicated and impractical, if not impossible." (*Id.* at 6)
13 (emphasis omitted).

14 The Appellants also assert that "Niedwiecki does not teach that the
15 vast amount of automation equipment utilized in Mattiola can be made
16 portable within Niedwiecki's compact system, while simultaneously
17 preserving Mattiola's automation features." (*Id.*). Therefore, the Appellants
18 assert that "if Mattiola were to be modified, then automation would be lost
19 for the sake of portability, and this would fundamentally alter the principle
20 operation of Mattiola's system." (*Id.*).

21 These arguments are also unpersuasive.

22 To begin, the Appellants' assertion that Mattiola's system must be
23 ground-based due to its "vast amount of equipment" is merely attorney
24 argument and conjecture, not evidence.

25 Moreover, the argument is not relevant to the claimed subject matter.
26 Instant claim 1 has no size limitations. The claim does not exclude

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1 transporting the transfilling station by any means (such as crane or tractor-
2 trailer).

3 The Appellants have put forth no persuasive evidence that moving the
4 Mattioli system would be “complicated and impractical, if not impossible.”
5 (See App. Br. 8, Evidence App’x) (“There is no evidence being submitted
6 pursuant to §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132.”).

7 The Appellants have not established with persuasive evidence that
8 Mattiola's features must be lost to make its transfilling system and method
9 portable in view of Niedwiecki. Consequently, we do not find that the
10 Appellants have established that the Examiner erred in rejecting the claims
11 as obvious.

12 In any event, preservation of the prior art system is not the goal in an
13 obviousness analysis and is not required. The combined teachings of the
14 prior art, coupled with the knowledge of one with ordinary skill, may well
15 result in something different from the prior art system. In other words, a
16 prior art reference must be considered for everything it teaches by way of
17 technology and is not limited to the particular invention it is describing and
18 attempting to protect. *EWP Corp. v. Reliance Universal Inc.*, 755 F.2d 898,
19 907 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The use of patents as references is not limited to what
20 the patentees describe as their own inventions or to the problems with which
21 they are concerned. *In re Heck*, 699 F.2d 1331, 1333 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

22 Accordingly, we affirm the Examiner's rejections.

CONCLUSION OF LAW

25 On the record before us, the Appellants have not shown error on the
26 part of the Examiner. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

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- 1 the art at the time the invention was made to modify a known method of
- 2 transfilling gas canisters by transporting the transfilling station to and from a
- 3 desired transfilling site in a known manner.

4

5 DECISION

6 The Rejection of claims 1-2 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being
7 unpatentable over Mattiola and Niedwiecki is AFFIRMED.

8

9 No time period for taking any subsequent action in connection with
10 this appeal may be extended under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(1)(iv) (2006).

11
12 AFFIRMED

13

14 nhl

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